

THE SALT LAKE HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year
BY THE HERALD COMPANY

Terms of Subscription:
DAILY AND SUNDAY—One month, \$5.
SUNDAY—One month, \$2.50.
SUNDAY—Three months, \$7.50.
SUNDAY—Six months, \$12.50.
SUNDAY—One year, \$20.00.
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Subscriber wishing address of paper changed must give former as well as present address.
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Total Copies of The Herald Printed in June, 1909.

1	8,665.16	8,567
2	8,626.17	8,528
3	8,595.18	8,497
4	8,564.19	8,466
5	8,533.20	8,435
6	8,502.21	8,404
7	8,471.22	8,373
8	8,440.23	8,342
9	8,409.24	8,311
10	8,378.25	8,280
11	8,347.26	8,249
12	8,316.27	8,218
13	8,285.28	8,187
14	8,254.29	8,156
15	8,223.30	8,125
Total daily	122,675	
Average	8,245	
Total Sunday	72,771	
Average	15,093	

* Largest Daily and Sunday circulation in Salt Lake proved by investigation.

MACVEAGH REPUDIATED.

President Taft is said to have repudiated Franklin MacVeagh, his "democratic" secretary of the treasury, according to some of the special reports from Washington in the eastern newspapers. Under the present law of oleomargarine is taxed one-fourth of a cent per pound for the uncolored article and 10 cents per pound for colored, the idea being to prevent the public being deceived into paying for oleo when butter is ordered. Secretary MacVeagh, "Democrat," so-called because he voted for Cleveland, has prepared a bill putting a flat tax of 2 cents a pound on all kinds of oleomargarine.

Mr. Tawney of Minnesota, who sometimes has the courage of his convictions and wits upon other occasions when Speaker Cannon crooks his finger at him, has been to the White house and gives out the following as a result of his interview with Mr. Taft upon the proposition of Secretary MacVeagh.

"I am authorized by the president to say that he does not approve the recommendation of the secretary of the treasury regarding the amendment of the oleomargarine law. The president authorized me, in my discretion, to announce that no friend of the administration will offer the MacVeagh proposition as an amendment to the pending tariff bill, and that the president will have it made known, if such an amendment is offered, that it does not receive the approval of the administration and must be taken only as the views of the treasury department."

Secretary MacVeagh's activity in the oleo matter is understood to be in the interest of the Chicago packers, one of whom recently pleaded guilty to violating the present oleomargarine law, placed the blame on an employee and put up several thousand dollars to make good the amount out of which the treasury of Uncle Sam had been swindled. The proposed amendment will hardly pass congress at the present time.

This is the second time the administration has been put in a hole by Secretary MacVeagh. A few weeks ago in a speech delivered in Chicago he plainly indicated that unless the tariff was revised downward, as per promise of the Republican platform, President Taft would veto the bill. His remarks were promptly repudiated at Washington. MacVeagh should be dropped from the cabinet. In fact, his appointment was a plain violation of that provision of the law which bars an importer from acting as secretary of the treasury. Turning over the wholesale business to his son was merely whipping the devil around the stump, as everyone, including the president, knows. If it is necessary that the finances of the country be handled by a Democrat in the hour of need, let a real one be appointed.

GERMAN ENTERPRISE.

The Argentine republic is one of the principal countries of South America. For a long period the people of the republic made little progress, but of late years they have been trying to keep pace with the rest of the world, and wonderful advances have been made in all directions. Great interest is now taken in agriculture and wheat, corn, oats and vegetables are cultivated on a large scale. The land also produces sugar cane, tobacco, cotton and flax, to say nothing of many different kinds of fruits. There are vast herds of cattle on the great plains, and the export trade in meat and hides is very large. The European countries are reaching out for the trade of Argentina and the competition is keen. The South American market should belong to the United States, but it is surely slipping away. From the consular reports we learn that Germany is sparing no efforts to increase her growing commercial influence in Argentina by the effective method of displaying her products at the various exhibitions to be held in Buenos Ayres in 1910. There are many railroads and canals to be built in Argentina, and Germany will exhibit models showing the growth and management of her railways and canals. A special exhibit will be made of German educational methods, and it is asserted that these same educational methods have had an important influence in recent times in lines of education in Argentina. Another important item is the fact that German officers have been invited to

assist in the instruction of the Argentine army. All of which goes to show that Germany is first and foremost in the field, and that unless the United States hustles, her share in the trade of Argentina will be small.

AN ADDED DANGER.

A personal damage suit against a corporation in Texas, in which the plaintiff obtained judgment only to have the verdict set aside in the court of appeals, is worthy of passing mention. The facts were as follows: There were bugs in the beds of the sleeping car company, and in order that the occupants of the berths might enjoy a night's rest without the shedding of blood, the company provided its employees with an insecticide composed of wood alcohol, turpentine and corrosive sublimate. Commendable forethought on the part of the officials and death to the bedbugs that murder sleep! But the plaintiff in the case was not warned of possible dangers and crawled into bunk calmly confident that all would be well. While dreaming of the time he would have with the wealth of a Carnegie or Rockefeller, he heard something "pop," and that bright dream was his last for the time being. The insecticide had exploded, and before the unfortunate occupant of the berth could escape he was severely burned. It is supposed the bedbugs were killed during the conflagration. That's all the satisfaction the injured man gets out of his experience, the higher court holding that there was no negligence on the part of the defendant company. There is no escape for the traveler from the insecticide or insect, or both.

END OF CARLISM.

Don Carlos, pretender to the throne of Spain, is sick unto death, and news of his passing from earthly cares is expected any day. With him will perish the hopes of the Carlists, who have from time to time attempted the overthrow of the present dynasty. The trouble in Spain originated in 1833 upon the death of Ferdinand VII, when Don Carlos of Bourbon, Count de Molina and second son of King Charles IV claimed the throne under the Salic law, which had been abrogated by his brother on his marriage to Christina. Don Carlos was heir-presumptive to the throne until the birth of Isabella in 1830. Upon the death of Ferdinand, Isabella, then only 3 years old, was proclaimed queen under the regency of her mother, and civil war ensued. Don Carlos was supported in his demand by the priests and absolutists, but was defeated in 1839 and fled to France, where he abdicated in favor of his son in 1845.

Don Carlos, Count de Montemolin, was recognized by the Carlists as Charles VI of Spain, and made an effort to obtain the throne. The revolt of 1860 failed and the Count de Montemolin died shortly thereafter.

Don Juan, grandson of the Count de Molina, the original pretender, was next in line, but abdicated in favor of his son, Don Carlos, Duke of Madrid, who made several unsuccessful efforts to dethrone King Amadeus, three notable uprisings of Carlism occurring in 1870, 1872 and 1873, the last one being against the republic which existed at that time. Being defeated, he fled to France, and in 1881 put forth claims to the French throne. For this he was obliged to "move on," and took up his residence in London.

Spain has been practically free from Carlist outbreaks for a third of a century; Alfonso XII is popular with the people, and has two sons to succeed him, so in his case the Salic law operates. So with the death of the present Don Carlos the Carlist movement in Spain will die a natural death, and Prince Jaime abandon all pretensions to the throne of his ancestors.

One cannot help thinking, however, in view of the profligacy of Queen Isabella, who was finally deposed and sent into exile, that the country would have been far better off had the Count de Molina been recognized by the cortes as the legitimate heir of Charles IV. Certainly a very painful chapter in Spanish history would not have been written.

R. D. Evans, the multi-millionaire who died in Boston the other day, was well known in Utah. It is said that upon one memorable occasion upon observing many boxes of candles being unloaded at a certain mining property, he wanted to know why they didn't mine in the daytime and save the expense of the candles.

Will the president or congress please suggest a plan by which the corporations can be prevented from transferring the proposed tax to the backs of the consumers.

Standard Oil chemists are said to have discovered a process by which they can make butter as a by-product of crude petroleum. Exit the cow in disgust.

Aldrich failed to pick Smoot as one of the senate conferees on the tariff bill after all. The Smoot press agent was a trifle previous with his announcement.

President Reyes of Colombia will have time to hunt up Castro on the other side and swap condolences. They are brothers in misfortune.

It's a far cry from Salt Lake to Bozeman, Mont., and it's "back to the brush" with Zion's baseball team.

Some of the testimony of Miss Ella Gingles was unprintable. Now for a guessing contest.

The Beverly, Mass., date line will now bloom for a season, and Oyster Bay is off the newspaper map.

Now for the tug-of-war between the house and senate. Or is it a frame-up?

SOCIETY

Miss Marjorie Dey entertained yesterday at a delightful bridge luncheon for twenty-four of her friends at the Dey home on Fifth East street. The guests were seated at six small tables for the luncheon, decorations of summer flowers making the place attractive. In the game which followed, which was played in progressive fashion, Miss Lockridge won the prize. The guests were Miss Wall, Miss Alice Wall, Miss Mary Wall, Miss Bess McMillan, Miss Mildred McMillan, Miss Aileen Maclean, Miss Lockridge, Miss Bonita Pettitjohn, Miss Cary Marshall, Miss Merle Lynch, Miss Edith Goble, Miss Georgina Moore, Miss Stella Fabian, Miss Ruth Chapman, Miss Elizabeth Chapman, Miss Marjorie Brooks, Miss Elizabeth Niles, Miss Gladys Richmond, Miss Maud Miller, Mrs. Florence Culmer, Miss Eleanor Stewart, Miss Marguerite, Stewart and Miss Bessie Howard.

Mrs. Frank Kimball and her daughter, Miss Florence Kimball, entertained about sixty or more of their friends last evening at a musicale at their home, when Miss Kimball was heard for the first time since the tragedy in the east. A program of rare excellence was presented by Miss Kimball, Miss Milnette Baer and Mr. Skelton playing accompaniments. Following were the numbers, after which refreshments were served and a social hour enjoyed: Aus Melnen Grossen Schmerzen.....Franz Der Nussbaum.....Schumann Soup.....Massene One Fine Day.....Puccini Aria from Madame Butterfly.....Romance.....Violin Swendsen The Swan.....Saint Saens The Lost Child.....Arthur Shepherd Who Knows.....Leighton Phyllis Has Such Charming Graces.....Thy Best Gift.....Old English Oh That We Two Were Maying.....Nevin Miss Kimball and Mr. Price. Mirages.....Schuman May Morning.....Manney

Mrs. John E. Woodward entertained a party of about eighty friends last evening at a dinner-dance at the Judge country place in Cottonwood, the Cobles, the affair being in honor of her guest, Miss Dorothy Kinney, who is just recently back from the European trip. The guests motored out for dinner at 7 o'clock, and the tables were arranged in the wide verandas surrounding the house. Later a full orchestra was stationed on the balcony within the main living room and the dining room thrown into one for a dancing floor. The verandas were made most artistic with a profusion of crimson rambling vines and ferns. A number remained after the dance as a house party for a day or so.

Miss Margaret Clark entertained sixteen of her friends yesterday evening at a Kensington, followed by a tea on the lawn. In a game which filled a part of the afternoon, Miss Edna Coates and Miss Rose Evans won the prizes. The house was decorated with sweet peas and the tables on the lawn where tea was served were made beautiful with them as well.

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. M. Atkinson returned last evening from San Francisco, after a stay on the coast of several weeks. They visited Mr. and Mrs. Harry Atkinson in Tonah on their way west, and later went north to Seattle and to Vancouver, returning by boat again to San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Beck of Provo are spending a few days at the Cullen hotel. They have for their guests Mr. and Mrs. Will H. Beck of Sioux City, Ia., who are en route to Los Angeles, Cal.

Mrs. J. H. Bennett has given up her apartment at the Swallow and will be at the Whitechapel during the balance of her stay in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Howard have postponed their lake party for the younger boys and girls till tomorrow evening when they will entertain a large party of young people at Saltair.

Miss Lena Hague, who has been east for some time attending a reunion of her class at Carleton college, and later visiting friends in Boston, will leave today for home, reaching here next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Montague Ferry will take a party of young boys and girls out to Lagoon tonight by motor for a supper party.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Eldredge spent Sunday and Monday at Idlewild in Ogden canyon.

Miss Mayme Lindsay leaves on Saturday evening for a two weeks' stay at her home in Beaver.

Miss Anna McCormick entertained a party of a dozen friends at Saltair on Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. William J. Browning have gone to Seattle to spend a part of the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Lockhart and their son, Sidney, have gone to Richfield for the summer.

Mrs. McCartney is here from Oakland visiting her son, Max McCartney, at the Calhoun apartments.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Roe are now at home to their friends at 99 Gordon avenue.

Miss Eliza Dey will entertain this afternoon at a tea at the Dey home from 4 to 6 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Walker and their little daughter, Glen, are spending the summer at Glenwood, their country place.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

W. J. Hutchings of Beaver City and Bertha Anthony of Soda Springs, Ida.

W. H. Coltharp of Salt Lake and Dorthea Heldman of Denver, Colo.

Reward.

A reward of \$25.00 will be paid to any person furnishing information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of stealing copper wire, copper bonds, ties or other material from along the line of the Salt Lake & Ogden Railway.

SALT LAKE & OGDEN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice.

Saltair Photo Studio has changed hands. All work guaranteed. Your picture made night or day; not satisfied, your money back.

Don't Carry Your Lunch

To Saltair. Take dinner on the ship "Leviathan." City prices.

"Vacuum" stands for best methods carpet cleaning. American Carpet Cleaning Co. Bell 5261; Ind. 930.

When you speak of Vacuum Cleaning Machines you think of C. D. Bates, nov. 201-2 Newhouse.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA

V.—Lord Morley's Reform Scheme.
BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

Calcutta, India.—The scheme of constitutional reform for India announced last November by Viscount Morley of Blackbrook, secretary of state for India, marks an epoch in the history of British rule in this great Asiatic empire. It is the avowed purpose of the reform scheme to give the Indians a large share in the government of the empire. As these reforms have been made by a man who is in India is insistent to a degree upon his theory that the scheme is not advanced in a hasty and ill-considered manner, but rather in spite of disturbances and discontent. Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that the "unrest" has much to do with bringing England to the point of redeeming some of its old promises. A tentative scheme of reform was advanced in 1907, full discussion of its provisions was made, and the result was the announcement of the Morley scheme in November last. The British parliament proceeded then to wrestle with its general provisions and the Indian government began to prepare for the regulations which will give effect to the scheme.

In general terms, the Morley reform scheme may be described as a concession to the natives of India giving them a voice in the administration of government in both legislative and executive branches. The Tory English protest that it goes much too far, and that it is unwarranted to grant concessions when the "unrest" of the country demanded repression. Lord Morley, the erstwhile minister of the interior, carried to his post the man who did not "dearly love a lord," adhered to his announced policy, however, and the anarchy and chaos which must be put down with the iron hand and that the reforms must be granted at the same time.

Under the reform scheme, native Indians will have both official and non-official seats in the imperial and provincial legislative councils. It is carefully provided that the government shall always have a majority of the council, and no provision is made for the retirement of a government when it is adversely voted upon in council. In this all-important respect the reform scheme falls short of the self-governing constitutions of England's "free nation" colonies. But it will be possible under the scheme to have native majorities in the councils, provided some of them are attached to the government.

Natives have had seats in the legislative councils for years, but they have not had a voice in the executive department. Under the new scheme, the councils will have the right to debate the budget and to discuss matters of purely imperial importance. That means that they may discuss the appropriations for all imperial expenditures except for the army, navy and the post office, which England retains supreme and undivided power.

Another most important concession is the grant of the right of interpellation. That means that native members of councils may ask questions of the executive department and may insist upon answers to them. The right of interpellation has been enjoyed by the executive department of no Indian has enjoyed the right to demand of his government an account of any particular department.

The constitution of the imperial and the various provincial councils under the reform scheme is of a nature similar to that which elects the president of the United States is interposed as a buffer between the executive and the council. It is a far cry from such a system to free representative government, as it is known in the United States. But the Indian leaders are agreed that it would be disastrous to give suffrage to the uneducated masses of India. No such step is contemplated, even in the program of the most extreme "Swara" or "India for the Indians" party.

The provision for separate representation for Mohammedans in these councils has caused a storm of protest to go up from the more numerous Hindu community. The Hindus hope to get the power given by the reforms, and then to settle the case of the Mohammedans in their own way. This very spirit is the reason the British government has insisted upon some method of assuring Moslem representation. The Hindus are in the majority by about five to one, and their hatred of the Mohammedans has been the cause of governmental bondage for so many centuries, is intense.

If there were no separate representation, the Hindus would have all the elective offices. For a time they might be tempted to the Moslems, but they might bring an explosion. Mohammedans eat beef, and therefore kill cows. Cows are sacred to the Hindus, but the Moslems ally with the Moslem profanity. But let a Moslem kill a cow in sight of a Hindu community on a Hindu religious festival and there will be trouble. The Hindus find a pig, an unclean animal to the Moslems, they kill the animal and throw it into a mosque—thereby defiling the Mohammedan place of prayer. The next morning the police find bodies of dead people all about the streets, the newspapers are full of "riot" headlines, and there is a schism among the educated Indians who are fighting for the native land, for Swadeshi and Swara. These quarrels cannot be kept out of high places until human nature in its Indian form is remolded and shaped anew.

The grant of separate representation will also bring about constant bickering and strife. Some of the extreme Hindus go so far as to say that this provision nullifies the whole scheme so far as practical good is concerned. They declare it is but another manifestation of the old policy of "divide and rule."

Of equal importance with the legislative councils and their expanded rights, are the executive councils to be created in the provinces. A Hindu has been already given a portfolio in the viceroy's cabinet. In the provincial executive councils, which correspond exactly with western cabinets having each member at the head of a separate administrative department, native members will share with the English the honors and responsibilities of office. This will effect a reform of far-reaching importance. It will put natives into the head of the departments where they may be reached without any trouble by the native population. The administrator will understand the complaint of the petitioner, which no European can hope to do in nine cases out of ten, and much needless friction between the government and the people will be removed. This provision was bitterly contested by Lord Curzon in the house of lords, and regarded as full of danger to most conservative Britons. The Liberals favor it as a matter of right rather than of grace, and the Indians insist upon it as being the only method of making the other reforms effective.

The exposition of the reform scheme fills two volumes the size of Webster's Unabridged dictionary, so that it is a waste of time to attempt to follow the workings of the scheme as it differs in the various provinces. In the main it is no more than to give the Indians a voice in making their laws, a share in the administration of government, a lesson in parliamentary rule. At the same time the essence of power is carefully reserved to the British government at home.

Englishmen in office in India, those who have studied the needs of the country and the aspirations of the people, believe that the reform scheme will bring about internal peace and prosperity. The viceroy, the Earl of Minto, and Sir Herbert Risley have been the "men on the spot" who have formulated the scheme after

taking stock of the opinion of all shades of men in India, native and European. Lord Morley, in London, has given the scheme the stamp of his broad-minded liberal views and has insisted upon the essential representative principle.

Other Englishmen in India, the commercial class, are divided in opinion, but many of them believe that the reform scheme will send the country to the demolition bow-wow. They are opposed to giving the native Indian any rights whatever, they cry out against education, they oppose any Indian gaining prominence in affairs and are generally to be classed as radical Indophobes. Their attitude is something like that of the wildest anti-negro agitators of the United States.

The Indians receive the reform scheme only as an installment. It is good, they say, so far as it goes, but it stops short. The more progressive leaders say they will decline to quarrel with the restrictions imposed so long as the scheme recognizes the long-denied right of representation as a right. In this particular the Morley bill is epochal. The Indians believe that it is the first installment of a series of constitutional reforms which will be granted, in part, by England and wrested, in part, from England, and which will bring about the day of self-government in India—the long-proved-for Swara.

Whatever the reason that impelled the British government to grant the reforms, they came at a time when India believes the "unrest" brought them forth. That fact gives India the key to the future. There will be no end to the unrest in India until the Morley reform scheme has been amplified and carried to its logical conclusion—the government of India by the Indians.

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Tomorrow—The Empire of India. VI.—Aspirations of India.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS

Via Denver & Rio Grande.

To Provo Canyon, 7:50 a. m., \$1.25
To Ogden, 10:25 a. m., 1:35 p. m., \$1.00
To Pharaoh's Glen, 8:20 a. m., .50
Provo Canyon tickets will be honored only on 7:50 a. m. train. Returning, Ogden to Provo Canyon at 2:45 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. Trout and chicken dinners at canyon resorts. Good fishing.

A-Y-P. EXPOSITION RATES

Via Oregon Short Line R. R.

\$25.00 from Salt Lake to Seattle and return; on sale daily, commencing June 1. Ask agents for further particulars. City ticket office, 251 Main street.

Cool Off in the Lake

At Saltair. Water perfectly delightful. Good suits. Round trip 25c.

NO CATARRH THERE

No Hawking, Snuffing and Blowing in Inland Australia.

In inland Australia where grows the eucalyptus, king of all trees, and the tall majestic pines, catarrh, asthma and consumption are unknown.

This is because the air is filled with the antiseptic balsam thrown out by these trees and being breathed in, this strongly antiseptic air prevents germ life from gaining a foothold and catarrh and consumption, both germ diseases, cannot exist.

Hyomei is the extract taken from the trees of pine and eucalyptus, and has exactly the same healing, soothing, antiseptic power.

And now you can buy Hyomei at leading drug stores everywhere and here in Salt Lake City a complete outfit, including a hard rubber inhaler, is sold by F. C. Schramm for only \$1.00, with a positive guarantee to cure or money back. All you have to do is to pour a few drops of Hyomei into the inhaler and breathe it in; it cures catarrh by killing the germs; it gives relief from catarrh, coughs, colds, consumption, asthma and hay fever in a few minutes. Try this pleasant treatment and forever rid yourself of that disgusting disease catarrh. Extra bottles cost 50 cents.

MI-ONA Cures Indigestion

It relieves stomach misery, sour stomach, belching, and cures all stomach diseases or money back. Large box of tablets 50 cents. Drugists in all towns.

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That Wonderful Low Price Sale of Summer Hats Continues

Greatly augmented by the addition of small lots of New York Hats at reduced prices

We've been purchasing—and selling—very heavily throughout the season. Our judgment is vindicated by the fact that the last two weeks have created new selling records that we did not think would be possible.

Splendid millinery—generous assortments—wide variety of attractive, new styles and UNPRECEDENTED VALUES have done it.

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HAMILTON'S 1/2 OFF SALE

Suits
Handsome tailor-made suits in silks, cloths, linens and mulls—
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Gowns
Dinner Gowns, Evening Gowns, Fancy Frocks—
1/2 Off

Coats and Traveling Wraps
Silk, cravettes and fancy linen embroidered court coats—
1/2 Off

All Pattern and Neckwear and Im-Model Street Hats ported Novelties
1/2 Off

All Walking Skirts, Silk Petticoats and Hosiery
1/2 Off

Hamilton's
CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN
216 SOUTH MAIN ST.

A New Drugless Cure

To people who have a horror of drugs, surgeons' knives, hospitals and doctors' bills the news of the new drugless cure for female troubles, nerve disorders, stomach, kidney and liver troubles, rheumatism, paralysis and other ailments of organs controlled by the nervous system will be hailed with delight. Chiropactic—pronounced Kiropractic—is a natural cure and the only principle it is based on is the idea that the best way to help nature do the work it is expected to do is to assist and not to "drive" or stimulate. Chiropactic is a system of adjusting and strengthening the nerves and allowing them to do their work properly. It is a pleasant, easy treatment and does not interfere with the daily work. It is equally effective with male or female, and is a positive and permanent cure. It is impossible to explain it all here, but a consultation will convince you that it will help you at once. Examinations and consultations are free during office hours and the system will be explained to anyone inquiring. If you suffer from any of the diseases mentioned, you are suffering needlessly, because Chiropactic will cure.

Mrs. G. B. H. Pickard, Chiropractor
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It relieves stomach misery, sour stomach, belching, and cures all stomach diseases or money back. Large box of tablets 50 cents. Drugists in all towns.